

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Sc. (SEM.-VI) (NEP) (SUPPLE.) EXAMINATION, 2024-25

BIOTECHNOLOGY

(Recombinant DNA Technology)

Paper Code							
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[BBT-6001]

Question Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छानना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. BAC vectors have less cloning capacity than :
 (A) Plasmids
 (B) Phasmids
 (C) Cosmids
 (D) YAC
2. A molecular technique in which DNA sequences between two oligonucleotide primers can be amplified is known as
 (A) Southern blotting
 (B) Northern blotting
 (C) Polymerase chain reaction
 (D) DNA replication
3. Find the microorganism that can be the source of the restriction endonuclease XhoI.
 (A) *Xanthomonas oryzae*
 (B) *Xanthomonas campestris*
 (C) *Xanthomonas holcicola*
 (D) *Xanthomonas badrii*
4. Which type of restriction endonucleases is used most in recombinant DNA technology?
 (A) Type I
 (B) Type II
 (C) Type III
 (D) Type IV
5. Pairs of restriction enzymes that have same recognition sequences but cuts it differently, are called
 (A) Isoschizomers
 (B) Neoschizomers
 (C) Isocaudomers
 (D) None of these
6. Type II restriction endonuclease
 (A) Cleave within recognition site
 (B) Do not require ATP
 (C) Most require divalent cation for optimum activity
 (D) All of the above
7. The recognition sequence for KpnI is 5'-GGTAC/C-3'. The '/' represents the cutting site. What can be inferred about the ends from it?
 (A) The ends created are double stranded
 (B) The single stranded end is 5' in nature
 (C) The single stranded end is 3' in nature
 (D) To decide about the nature of the ends more information is needed
8. pUC vector series was developed at
 (A) University of Calgary
 (B) University of California
 (C) University of Chicago
 (D) University of Calcutta

9. Choose the correct statement for cosmids.
- (A) It can be regarded as lambda substitution vector
 - (B) Less amount of phage DNA is deleted
 - (C) Only cos packaging sites are left
 - (D) It doesn't contain an origin of replication
10. Which size of the insert is accepted by the cosmids?
- (A) 10-20 kb
 - (B) 35-45 kb
 - (C) 50-60 kb
 - (D) 100-120 kb
11. The extra chromosomal, naturally occurring, self-replicating, double stranded circular DNA molecules are called
- (A) PPLO
 - (B) Plasmids
 - (C) MLO
 - (D) Phages
12. The correct order of the three steps involved in PCR is
- (A) Annealing, extension, and denaturation
 - (B) Extension, denaturation, and annealing
 - (C) Denaturation, annealing, and extension
 - (D) Denaturation, extension, and annealing
13. Southern blotting is performed for
- (A) Detection of the DNA
 - (B) Sequencing of DNA
 - (C) Quantification of RNA
 - (D) Detection of the RNA
14. *Thermus aquaticus* is the well-known source of
- (A) T7 RNA Polymerase
 - (B) Terminal Transferase
 - (C) Aquaporin
 - (D) Thermostable DNA Polymerase
15. Sanger method is used in
- (A) Primer designing
 - (B) DNA sequencing
 - (C) In-vitro transcription
 - (D) DNA fingerprinting
16. Cutting DNA at each restriction site creates multiple
- (A) Restriction enzymes
 - (B) Restriction fragments
 - (C) Genomic libraries
 - (D) Single stranded RNA

17. A DNA sequence is having two ends, 5' and 3'. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the nature of the ends?
 - (A) The 5' end is having hydroxyl group
 - (B) The 5' end is having phosphate group
 - (C) The 3' end is having phosphate group
 - (D) Any group can be present at any end
18. The term 'endonuclease' refers to cutting the DNA sequence
 - (A) Only within the polynucleotide chain, not at the ends
 - (B) at the ends of the chain
 - (C) anywhere in the chain
 - (D) exactly in the middle of the chain
19. The Northern hybridization technique depends on
 - (A) Similarities between the sequences of probe DNA and experimental DNA
 - (B) Similarities between the sequences of probe RNA and experimental RNA
 - (C) Similarities between the sequences of probe protein and experimental protein
 - (D) The molecular mass of proteins
20. Which of the following is the basic requirement of PCR reaction?
 - (A) Two oligonucleotide primers
 - (B) DNA segment to be amplified
 - (C) A heat-stable DNA polymerase
 - (D) All of the above
21. If any protein-encoding gene is expressed in a heterologous host, it is called a
 - (A) Pure protein
 - (B) Mixed protein
 - (C) Recombinant protein
 - (D) Similar protein
22. What does pBR stand for, in the pBR322 cloning vector?
 - (A) Plasmid Boliver and Rodriguez
 - (B) Plasmid Baltimore and Rodriguez
 - (C) Plasmid bacterial recombination
 - (D) Plasmid bacterial replication
23. Which of the statement is true for pUC19 vector?
 - (A) It contains both ampicillin resistant and tetracycline resistant gene
 - (B) It contains only an ampicillin resistance gene
 - (C) Blue-White screening cannot be performed with this vector
 - (D) The size of this vector is 10 Kb

24. Identify the desirable properties of plasmid cloning vehicles.
- (A) Multiple cloning sites
 - (B) Selectable marker
 - (C) Low molecular weight
 - (D) All of the above
25. The process of introducing DNA molecules into the recipient host organism is known as
- (A) Translation
 - (B) Transformation
 - (C) Transduction
 - (D) Transcription
26. Identify the correct order for the following cloning vectors in terms of cloning capacity
- (A) Cosmid > BAC > YAC
 - (B) BAC > YAC > Cosmid
 - (C) YAC > BAC > Cosmid
 - (D) BAC > YAC > Cosmid
27. If a plasmid is having two antibiotic resistant genes, say ampicillin resistant and kanamycin resistant. If insertional inactivation of the ampicillin gene takes place during cloning process, then the recombinant clones will grow on medium containing
- (A) Ampicillin
 - (B) Kanamycin
 - (C) Both kanamycin and ampicillin
 - (D) None of the above
28. The cos packaging sites are feature of
- (A) Plasmids
 - (B) Fosmids
 - (C) Cosmids
 - (D) Ti Vector
29. The gene which was used to produce insect resistant transgenic cotton plant was taken from
- (A) *Bacillus clausii*
 - (B) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
 - (C) *Bacillus subtilis*
 - (D) *Bacillus thuringiensis*
30. Pronuclear Microinjection method is used to create
- (A) Transgenic plant
 - (B) Novel fungal strains
 - (C) Recombinant microbes
 - (D) Transgenic mice
31. Dolly is the name of the
- (A) First cloned sheep
 - (B) First cloned monkey
 - (C) First test-tube baby
 - (D) First human fossil
32. Embryonic stem cells are
- (A) Totipotent stem cells
 - (B) Pluripotent stem cells
 - (C) Multipotent stem cells
 - (D) Omnipotent stem cells

33. Which of the following can be termed as a bacterial restriction-modification system?
- (A) DNA ligase + Methylase
 - (B) DNA ligase + Acetylase
 - (C) Restriction endonuclease + Acetylase
 - (D) Restriction endonuclease + Methylase
34. Identify the correct recognition site for the restriction endonuclease EcoRI.
- (A) 5'-AAGCTT-3'
 - (B) 5'-GAATTC-3'
 - (C) 5'-GGATTC-3'
 - (D) 5'-CCCGGG-3'
35. DNA Z was digested with restriction enzyme EcoRI and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. If DNA Z gave four fragments, then which of the following are correct?
- (A) DNA Z has two restriction recognition sites and is circular
 - (B) DNA Z has three restriction recognition sites and is circular
 - (C) DNA Z has three restriction recognition sites and is linear
 - (D) DNA Z has four restriction recognition sites and is linear
36. This enzyme is used to dephosphorylate the vector.
- (A) Polynucleotide Kinase
 - (B) Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase
 - (C) Alkaline Phosphatase
 - (D) Restriction Endonuclease
37. In blue-white screening, what do blue colonies represent?
- (A) Cells that have not taken up the plasmid vector
 - (B) Cells with recombinant plasmids containing a new insert
 - (C) Cells containing empty plasmid vectors
 - (D) Cells with a non-functional lacZ gene
38. Identify the chromogenic substrate used in the blue-white screening.
- (A) IPTG
 - (B) X-gal
 - (C) EtBr
 - (D) SYBR Green
39. DNA fingerprinting was developed by
- (A) Francis Crick
 - (B) Alec Jeffrey
 - (C) James Watson
 - (D) Nathan, Arber and Smith

40. The Ti plasmid is used for introducing genes into
- (A) Animal Cells
 - (B) Plant Cells
 - (C) Bacteriophages
 - (D) Only mammalian cells
41. Which of the following can be used to identify the genetic disorders?
- (A) Centrifugation
 - (B) PCR
 - (C) Chromatography
 - (D) All of the above
42. Find the range of size (Minimum-Maximum) of DNA that can be packaged into a ϕ phage is
- (A) 10 Kb – 45 Kb
 - (B) 38 Kb – 52 Kb
 - (C) 70 Kb – 100 Kb
 - (D) 29 Kb – 49 Kb
43. What are BAC vectors?
- (A) Bacterial artificial vectors
 - (B) Bacterial aggregative vectors
 - (C) Bacterial artificial chromosomes
 - (D) Bacterial aggregative chromosomes
44. Which of the following company in 1983 used recombinant DNA technology to produce insulin?
- (A) Amy Sanger
 - (B) Eli Lilly
 - (C) Lilly Rose
 - (D) Emily Lilly
45. Inner cell mass of the blastocyst is the source of
- (A) Embryonic Stem cells
 - (B) Somatic Cells
 - (C) Multipotent stem cells
 - (D) Totipotent cells
46. Recombinant plasmids are added to a bacterial culture that has been pretreated with _____ ions.
- (A) Magnesium
 - (B) Iodine
 - (C) Calcium
 - (D) Ferric
47. The ability of cells to uptake DNA fragments from the surroundings is known as
- (A) HFR
 - (B) Competence
 - (C) Fecundity
 - (D) Fitness
48. Which of the following enzymes in bacteria are responsible for restricting the growth of viruses?
- (A) Protease
 - (B) Gyrase
 - (C) Topoisomerase
 - (D) Restriction endonuclease

49. The direct repeats flanking the T-DNA of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* are known as
- (A) Flanking sequences
 - (B) Border sequences
 - (C) Transfer sequences
 - (D) Inverted sequences
50. Which of the following statements is correct concerning methods of production of transgenic mice?
- (A) Retrovirus-mediated gene transfer method is used to create transgenic mice
 - (B) Pronuclear Microinjection is used to create transgenic mice
 - (C) Embryonic stem cell-mediated gene transfer is used to create transgenic mice
 - (D) All of the above
51. Disarmed Ti vectors lack
- (A) *vir* genes
 - (B) Left and right border sequences
 - (C) Oncogenes located in the T-DNA region
 - (D) Opine catabolic genes
52. *Hind* III is a...
- (A) Ligase
 - (B) Exonuclease
 - (C) Restriction Endonuclease
 - (D) RNaseH
53. In a gel electrophoresis experiment, the visualization of DNA is facilitated by addition of
- (A) Bromophenol blue
 - (B) Ethidium bromide
 - (C) Ortho-xylene
 - (D) Texas red
54. The complete set of proteins expressed by an organism is called
- (A) Gene
 - (B) Genome
 - (C) Genomics
 - (D) Proteome
55. Which of the following is the correct order of steps when performing a southern blot after isolation of the DNA?
- (A) Probe hybridization, restriction enzyme digestion, denaturation, electrophoresis
 - (B) Denaturation, electrophoresis, probe hybridization, restriction enzyme digestion
 - (C) Restriction enzyme digestion, electrophoresis, denaturation, probe hybridization
 - (D) Electrophoresis, Restriction enzyme digestion, probe hybridization, denaturation

56. Klenow fragment is the modified enzyme of which of the parent DNA polymerase?
- (A) DNA Polymerase I
(B) DNA Polymerase II
(C) DNA Polymerase III
(D) DNA Polymerase IV
57. Which of the following part of vector helps in identifying transformed cells?
- (A) Multiple cloning sites
(B) Selectable marker
(C) Origin of replication
(D) All of the above
58. Which antibiotic resistance is present in pBR322 vector?
- (A) Ampicillin
(B) Kanamycin
(C) Tetracycline
(D) Both ampicillin and tetracycline
59. The first human protein produced through recombinant DNA technology is
- (A) Insulin
(B) Interferon
(C) Somatostatin
(D) Erythropoietin
60. Arrange the various steps of DNA fingerprinting technique in the correct order
- (i) Separation of DNA fragments by electrophoresis
- (ii) Digestion of DNA by restriction endonucleases
- (iii) Hybridization using labeled probe
- (iv) Isolation of DNA
- (v) Detection of hybridized DNA fragments by autoradiography
- (vi) Transferring the separated DNA fragments to nitrocellulose membrane
- (A) (i) → (ii) → (iii) → (iv) → (v) → (vi)
(B) (iv) → (ii) → (i) → (vi) → (iii) → (v)
(C) (iii) → (v) → (iv) → (ii) → (i) → (vi)
(D) (iv) → (i) → (ii) → (vi) → (iii) → (v)
61. The various steps for construction of genomic libraries are:
- (i) Fragmentation of DNA
(ii) Isolation of genomic DNA
(iii) Ligation and introduction to the host, and
(iv) Vector preparation. The correct order of construction of libraries is (In the order of starting to ending).
- (A) (i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv)
(B) (ii)-(i)-(iii)-(iv)
(C) (ii)-(i)-(iv)-(iii)
(D) (ii)-(iii)-(i)-(iv)

62. Who discovered restriction enzymes?
- Watson and Crick
 - Jacob and Monad
 - Nathan, Arber and Smith
 - Boyer and Cohen
63. Bacteria protect themselves from viruses by fragmenting viral DNA upon entry with
- Exonuclease
 - Gyrase
 - Endonuclease
 - Ligase
64. What is the characteristic of **lacZ** gene of pUC18 vector among the following?
- Encodes for antibiotic resistance
 - Encodes for β -galactosidase enzyme
 - Encodes for β -lactamase enzyme
 - Encodes for β -galactoside transferase enzyme
65. What are YAC vectors?
- Yeast artificial vectors
 - Yeast aggregative vectors
 - Yeast artificial chromosomes
 - Yeast aggregative chromosomes
66. The Ti (tumor inducing) plasmid is found in
- Agrobacterium
 - Yeast as a 2-micron plasmid
 - Rhizobium
 - Azotobacter
67. The vir genes required for the T-DNA transfer are located
- Within the T-DNA region of the Ti plasmid
 - Outside of the T-DNA region of the Ti plasmid
 - On the plant genome
 - On the chloroplast genome
68. Identify the DNA virus that have been developed as vector for the gene transfer to the plant cell
- Tobacco mosaic virus
 - Cauliflower mosaic virus
 - Brome mosaic virus
 - Potato virus X
69. Gene transfer across the protoplast membrane is promoted by
- Phenol
 - Benzoic acid
 - Polyethylene glycol
 - Naphthalene
70. Creation of mutant proteins with novel properties is called
- Cloning
 - Protein engineering
 - Walking
 - Sequencing

71. Which of the following technique is not involved in Protein Engineering?
- (A) Selection
 - (B) Conjugation
 - (C) Mutagenesis
 - (D) Recombination Technology
72. Which disease is caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*?
- (A) Crown gall
 - (B) Carcinoma
 - (C) Angiogenesis
 - (D) Fungal infection
73. The ability to cause crown gall disease is associated with the presence of _____ within the bacterial cell.
- (A) Plasmid
 - (B) Origin
 - (C) Replication sites
 - (D) Polymerase
74. Which of the following is a plant virus?
- (A) Geminivirus
 - (B) M13
 - (C) HIV
 - (D) RP4
75. Which of the following is not an application of plasmid?
- (A) Cloning
 - (B) Transfer of genes
 - (C) Manipulation of genes
 - (D) Destroying organisms
76. The sequence of DNA from where replication starts is called
- (A) Selectable marker
 - (B) Origin of replication
 - (C) tra sequence
 - (D) genetic sequence
77. Viruses which infect bacteria are called
- (A) Bacteria
 - (B) Archaea
 - (C) pUC
 - (D) Bacteriophages
78. Which plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* leads to tumor formation in dicots?
- (A) F plasmid
 - (B) Ti
 - (C) pUC
 - (D) pBR
79. The method by which recombinant DNA is directly injected into the nucleus of an animal cell is called
- (A) Heat-shock
 - (B) Microinjection
 - (C) Transferring
 - (D) Insertional inactivation
80. Which enzyme is active at 72°C in the polymerase chain reaction?
- (A) Isomerase
 - (B) Exonuclease
 - (C) Polymerase
 - (D) Endonuclease
81. Which novel method of ensuring DNA uptake into cells involves creating transient pores in the cell membrane by applying an electric field?
- (A) Gel electrophoresis
 - (B) Biolistic
 - (C) Electroporation
 - (D) PCR

82. Which of the following technique is not used for Protein Engineering?
 (A) DNA shuffling
 (B) Error-prone PCR
 (C) rDNA technology
 (D) DNA fingerprinting
83. Which of the following component is not required in a basic PCR?
 (A) DNA template
 (B) Two primers
 (C) Thermostable DNA polymerase
 (D) Initiation and Elongation Factors
84. Which of the following is favored for primer design?
 (A) The melting temperature should be different for both the primers
 (B) Primers should be very long in length
 (C) Primers should not be complementary to each other
 (D) None of the above
85. Wallace rule is used to
 (A) Identify the active site of an enzyme
 (B) Calculate the melting temperature of primers
 (C) Predict the secondary structure of RNA
 (D) Predict the primary structure of proteins
86. A DNA segment having sequence “CTGGGGCCCC” is converted in to “CTGGCGCCCC”. Identify the mutation responsible for this change.
 (A) Deletion
 (B) Insertion
 (C) Point Mutation
 (D) Frame-shift Mutation
87. Which one of the following is the filamentous coliphages?
 (A) P1
 (B) SV40
 (C) M13
 (D) λ -phage
88. T7 promoter drives the expression of cloned gene in
 (A) pUC19 vector
 (B) pBR322 vector
 (C) pET vector
 (D) pBSKS vector
89. RNA Polymerase is involved in the process of
 (A) Replication
 (B) Translation
 (C) Transcription
 (D) Repair
90. IPTG acts as
 (A) Antibiotic
 (B) Repressor
 (C) Herbicide
 (D) Inducer
91. The process of DNA cutting and joining is usually performed in the
 (A) DNA synthesis
 (B) DNA degradation
 (C) DNA manipulation
 (D) DNA replication

92. The research on host controlled restriction modification system is responsible for the discovery of
- (A) DNA Polymerase III
 - (B) DNA Polymerase I
 - (C) Restriction Enzymes
 - (D) RNA Polymerase
93. Restriction enzymes are enzymes
- (A) Capable of restricting protein synthesis
 - (B) Capable of cutting DNA molecules
 - (C) Capable of adding nucleotides to the 3' end of DNA
 - (D) Capable of joining DNA molecules
94. Alkaline Phosphatase enzyme.....
- (A) Removes phosphate group from the 5' end of the DNA
 - (B) Add the phosphate group to the 5' end of the DNA
 - (C) Add phosphate group to the 3' end of the DNA
 - (D) Removes phosphate group from the 3' end of the DNA
95. Which enzyme is used to join together two different types of DNA molecules?
- (A) Ligase
 - (B) Reverse transcriptase
 - (C) Transferase
 - (D) DNase
96. Which enzyme is used to generate complementary DNA (cDNA) from an mRNA template?
- (A) RNA polymerase
 - (B) Reverse Transcriptase
 - (C) DNA Ligase
 - (D) RNA Methyltransferase
97. A cDNA library does not contain
- (A) Coding DNA
 - (B) Noncoding DNA
 - (C) Both Coding and Noncoding DNA
 - (D) None of the above
98. A library encompassing an entire genome is called
- (A) cDNA library
 - (B) tRNA library
 - (C) Genomic library
 - (D) mRNA library
99. Which of the following is true regarding restriction enzymes?
- (A) Restriction enzymes are used to cut DNA molecule
 - (B) Restriction enzymes are used to construct restriction map
 - (C) Restriction enzymes are used in RFLP
 - (D) All of these
100. Single stranded unpaired extension formed by restriction enzyme upon digestion is known as
- (A) Blunt ends
 - (B) Sticky ends
 - (C) Flush ends
 - (D) None of these

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।